

## Green audit



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## Report

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# GREEN AUDIT REPORT



## SAINTGITS COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCES

2021-22

Executed by



**OTTOTRATIONS**  
Energy-Engineering-Environment



**OTTOTRATIONS**  
Energy-Engineering-Environment

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ISO 9001-2015 & ISO 14001-2015 Certified

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**GREEN AUDIT REPORT**  
**SAINTGITS COLLEGE OF APPLIED**  
**SCIENCES**  

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**PATHAMUTTOM**



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Green Audit Report  
Saintgits College of Applied Sciences, Pathamuttom  
Report No: EA 973/GA  
2022-December

### About OTTOTRACTIONS

OTTOTRACTIONS established in 2005, is an organization with proven track record and knowledge in the field of energy, engineering, and environmental services. They are the first Accredited Energy Auditor from Kerala for conducting Mandatory Energy Audits in Designated Consumers as per Energy Conservation Act-2001. Government of Kerala recognized and appreciated OTTOTRACTIONS by presenting its prestigious "The Kerala State Energy Conservation Award 2009" for the best performance as an Energy Auditor. Ottotractions is an ISO 9001-2015 and ISO 14001-2015 Certified organization, which ensures the quality of its services.

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# Acknowledgment

We were privileged to work together with the administration and staff of Saintgits College of Applied Sciences, Pathamuttom especially Dr K K John, Principal for their timely help extended to complete the audit and bringing out this report.

With gratitude, we acknowledge the diligent effort and commitments of all those who have helped to bring out this report.

We also take this opportunity to thank the bona-fide efforts of audit team for unstinted support in carrying out this audit.

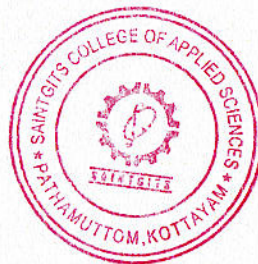
We thank our consultants, engineers and backup staff for their dedication to bring this report.

Thank you.

B V Suresh Babu  
Accredited Energy Auditor  
AEA 33, Bureau of Energy Efficiency



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## Preface

Educational institutions always had an important leadership role in society in demonstrating types of changes that used to occur with respect to the prime issues of the time. All around the world, educational institutions are taking steps to declare themselves the next carbon neutral school as a part of the global trend of becoming sustainable. In 2007, Victoria University School of Architecture and Design declared themselves the first carbon neutral campus in the world through the purchase of carbon credits. This concept is not a sustainable model as it does not guarantee the capture of carbon forever and also it is expensive.

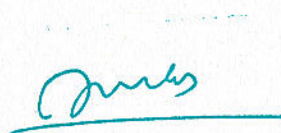
The potential for any academic institution- (may be a school in a remote village or a university in an urban setting) - to become the driver for change is huge. Its role of practicing leadership in its community can be utilized to encourage and influence carbon neutral living.

The biggest factors that contribute towards emission are Energy, Transportation and Waste. Any reduction in the carbon emission by the above sectors, starts with the behavioral changes (Low cost) and/or technological investments (High cost). In order to make these changes, the students are to be educated properly on the concept of carbon neutral campuses and methods to reduce it.

In India, the concept of carbon neutral campuses is gaining momentum. Green Audit in Campuses measures the amount of Green House Gases (GHG) emissions produced as a result of its operations through an accounting like inventory of all the sources of GHGs and carbon sequestration in the school campus. Based on this, the total carbon footprint is estimated. Measures are recommended to bring down the carbon footprint of the campus and to make it a carbon neutral campus.

**B Zachariah**

**Director, OTTOTRACTIONS**



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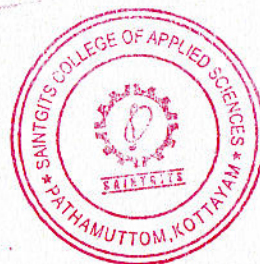
Executive Summary

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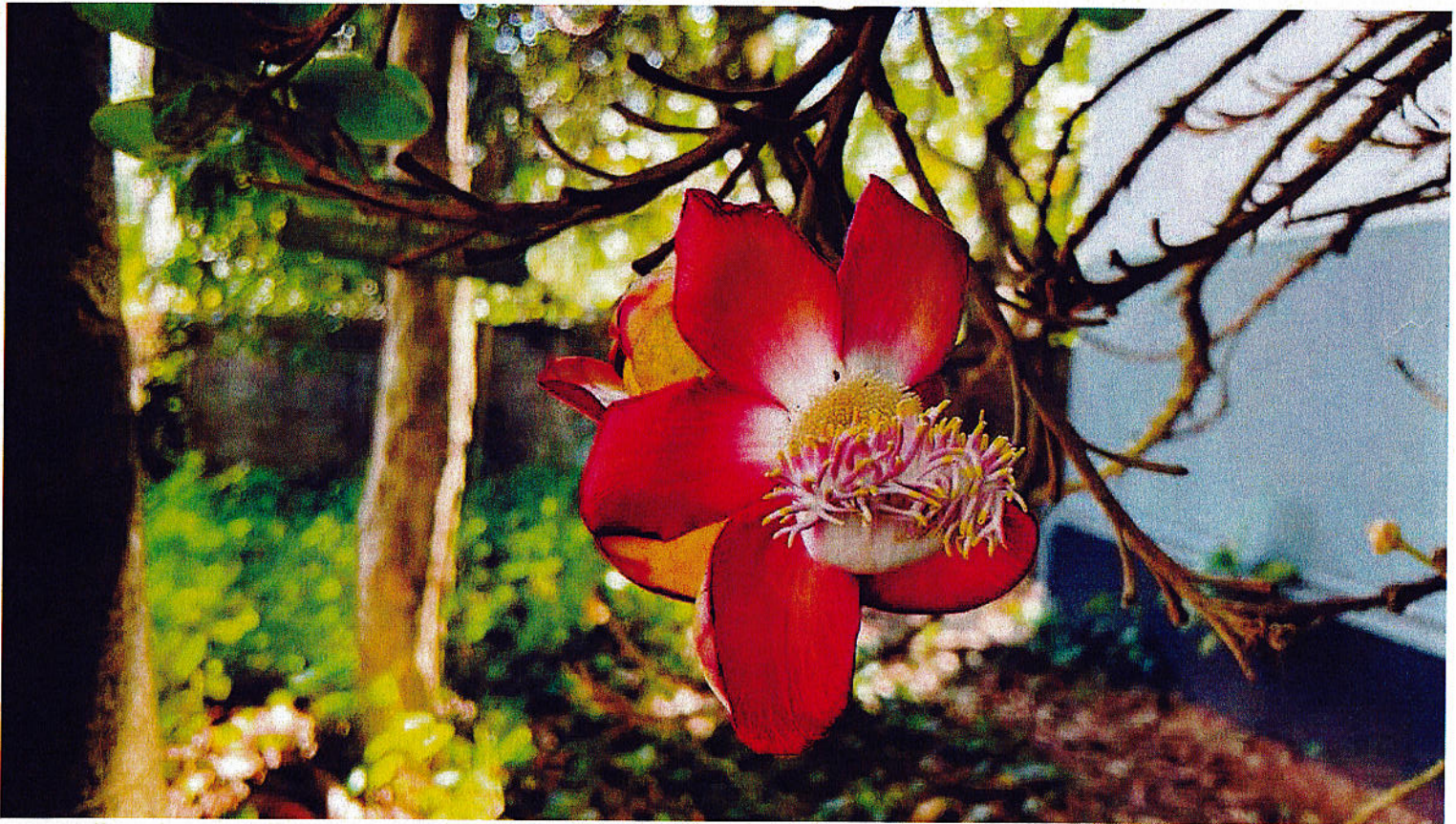


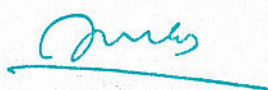
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# 1

# Introduction



  
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## Background

All across the developed countries, educational institutions are now moving to a sustainable future by becoming carbon neutral and greener spaces. They are taking responsibility for their environmental impact and are working to neutralize those effects. To become carbon neutral, institutions are working to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases, cut their use of energy, use energy efficient equipment, use more renewable energy, plant and protect green cover and emphasize the importance of sustainable energy sources. Institutions that have committed to becoming carbon neutral have recognized the threat of global warming and are therefore committing to reverse the trend. Studies on this line has not struck roots in most of the developing countries-especially among students.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), launched by the United Nations in 2015, are an excellent vehicle for driving this change. They represent an action plan for the planet and society to thrive by 2030. The SDGs provide a window of opportunity for creating multidimensional operational approaches for climate change adaptation. They address poverty, hunger and climate change, among other issues central to human progress and sustainable development, such as gender equality, clean water and sanitation, and responsible consumption and production.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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The Green Audit of **Saingits College of Applied Sciences, Pathamuttom** aims to assist campus to reduce their carbon footprint and educate tomorrow's leaders about strategies for carbon mitigation using their campus as a model. Also, this audit covers institutes responses towards SDGs by covering SDG 3,6,7,11,13,15. The green audit also aims to educate students and teachers on the concept of carbon footprint and to enable the students to collect data pertaining to the carbon emissions and carbon sequestration in their campus and to calculate the specific carbon footprint of the campus.

The project also suggests plans to make the campus carbon neutral or even carbon negative by implementing carbon mitigation strategies in areas such as,

- a. Energy
- b. Transportation
- c. Waste minimisation
- d. Carbon Sequestration etc.


The major objectives of the audit are:

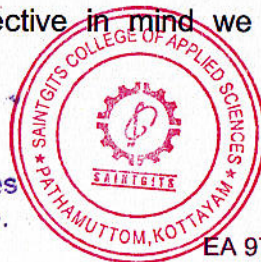
- To make aware students and teachers on the concept of carbon footprint.
- To calculate the specific carbon footprint of the campus and classify it as carbon negative, neutral or positive.
- To create carbon mitigation plans to reduce their footprint based on the data generated.

### **SAINTGITS COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCES,**

Saintgits College of Applied Sciences is a new generation Arts and Science college launched in 2004. It has maintained high standards in academic as well as extra-curricular activities ever since it launched with a full capacity of students. With a scientifically planned teaching methodology, combined with some of the best and experienced faculty and state-of-the-art infrastructure, the institute has set a benchmark in graduate studies.

In addition to the syllabus, the institution always caters to the all-round growth of the youth and with this objective in mind we offer value-added programmes. This


  
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institution is well known for campus placement and ensures higher education in esteemed national and international universities and institutes.


| Occupancy Details              |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Particulars                    | 2021-22 |
| Total Students                 | 1000    |
| Staffs                         | 54      |
| Total Occupancy of the college | 1054    |

For calculating per capita carbon emission estimation, only the student strength is taken into account.

  
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| Form-A                              |  |   |     |       |     |         |         |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|-----|-------|-----|---------|---------|
| BASELINE DATA SHEET FOR GREEN AUDIT |  |   |     |       |     |         |         |
| 1                                   | Name of the Organisation   | Saintgits College of Applied Sciences, Pathamuttom  |     |       |     |         |         |
| 2                                   | Address (include telephone, fax & e-mail )   | Kottukulam Hills, Pathamuttom P.O, Kottayam, Pin – 686532, Kerala<br>Tel:+91 481 2433787, +91 9544327772, Email: scas@saintgits.org |     |       |     |         |         |
| 2                                   | Year of Establishment  | 2004  |     |       |     |         |         |
| 3                                   | Name of building and Total No. of Electrical Connections/building                                      | Old Building, Deceinial block   |     |       |     |         |         |
| 4                                   | Total Number of Students   | Boys  |     | Girls |     | Total   | 1000    |
| 5                                   | Total Number of Staff  | 54  |     |       |     |         |         |
| 6                                   | Total Occupancy  | 1054  |     |       |     |         |         |
| 7                                   | Total area of green cover  | 50%   |     |       |     |         |         |
| 8                                   | Type of Electrical Connection  | HT  | 1   | LT    |     |         |         |
| 9                                   | Total Connected Load (kW)  | 88  |     |       |     |         |         |
| 10                                  | Average Maximum Demand (KVA)   | 43  |     |       |     |         |         |
| 11                                  | Total built up area of the building (M <sup>2</sup> )  | 7400  |     |       |     |         |         |
| 12                                  | Number of Buildings  | 1   |     |       |     |         |         |
| 13                                  | Average system Power Factor  | 0.83  |     |       |     |         |         |
| 14                                  | Details of capacitors connected  | NA  |     |       |     |         |         |
| 15                                  | Transformer Details (Nos., kVA, Voltage ratio)   | TR 1  |     |       |     |         |         |
| 15                                  | DG Set Details (kVA, )   | DG1   | DG2 | DG3   | DG4 | DG5     | Remarks |
|                                     |  | 30  |     |       |     |         |         |
| 16                                  | Details of motors  | Rating  |     | Nos.  |     | Remarks |         |
|                                     |  | 5 to 10   |     | 3     |     |         |         |
|                                     |  | 10 to 50  |     |       |     |         |         |
|                                     |  | Above 50  |     |       |     |         |         |
| 17                                  | Brief write-up about the firm and the energy/environmental conservation activities already undertaken. | Installed LED Bulbs, Solar power plant etc.   |     |       |     |         |         |
| 18                                  | Contact Person & Telephone number  | Principal<br>Tel:+91 481 2433787, +91 9544327772,   |     |       |     |         |         |

  
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John

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# 2

# METHODOLOGY





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## 2.1. Sensitisation

Low Carbon campus initiatives are successful when everyone in the campus is engaged including students, teachers and staff. A team of students, teachers and staff were formed to participate in the audit. A sensitisation among students and teachers on the concept of carbon footprint was conducted.



During the audit the students and staffs were sensitised on the project and trained to be a part of the data collection team. This helped in conducting the survey in a participatory mode so that the awareness will penetrate to the grass root level. During the data collection field visit it was stressed that the team will spread these ideas to their homes and friends. This will help in a horizontal and vertical spread of the message to a wider group. It is assumed that through 1054 occupants of this campuses will reach same number of households. This message will spread to at least 4000 individuals approximately.

## 2.2 Estimation of carbon footprint

A carbon footprint is the amount of greenhouse gases—primarily carbon dioxide—released into the atmosphere by a particular human activity. A carbon footprint can be a broad measure or be applied to the actions of an individual, a family, an event, an organization, or even entire nation. It is usually measured as tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted per year, a number that can be supplemented by tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent gases, including methane, nitrous oxide, and other greenhouse gases.

Global Warming Potential (GWP) is a measure of how much heat a greenhouse gas traps in the atmosphere up to a specific time horizon, relative to carbon dioxide. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) was developed to allow comparisons of the global warming impacts of different gases. Specifically, it is a measure of how much energy the emissions of one ton of a gas will absorb over a given period of time, relative to the emissions of one ton of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).



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| Global Warming Potentials (IPCC Second Assessment Report) |   |                  |                |           |           |
|---|---|------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Species   | Chemical formula                              | Lifetime (years) | Global Warming |           |           |
|   |   |                  | 20 years       | 100 years | 500 years |
| Carbon dioxide  | CO <sub>2</sub>                               | variable §       | 1              | 1         | 1         |
| Methane *   | CH <sub>4</sub>                               | 12±3             | 56             | 21        | 6.5       |
| Nitrous oxide   | N <sub>2</sub> O                              | 120              | 280            | 310       | 170       |
| HFC-23  | CHF <sub>3</sub>                              | 264              | 9100           | 11700     | 9800      |
| HFC-32  | CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub>                | 5.6              | 2100           | 650       | 200       |
| HFC-41  | CH <sub>3</sub> F                             | 3.7              | 490            | 150       | 45        |
| HFC-43-10mee  | C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>10</sub> | 17.1             | 3000           | 1300      | 400       |
| HFC-125   | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>5</sub>  | 32.6             | 4600           | 2800      | 920       |
| HFC-134   | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub>  | 10.6             | 2900           | 1000      | 310       |
| HFC-134a  | CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>3</sub>              | 14.6             | 3400           | 1300      | 420       |
| HFC-152a  | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> F <sub>2</sub>  | 1.5              | 460            | 140       | 42        |
| HFC-143   | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> F <sub>3</sub>  | 3.8              | 1000           | 300       | 94        |
| HFC-143a  | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> F <sub>3</sub>  | 48.3             | 5000           | 3800      | 1400      |
| HFC-227ea   | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>7</sub>  | 36.5             | 4300           | 2900      | 950       |
| HFC-236fa   | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub>  | 209              | 5100           | 6300      | 4700      |
| HFC-245ca   | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> F <sub>5</sub>  | 6.6              | 1800           | 560       | 170       |
| Sulphur hexafluoride                                      | SF <sub>6</sub>                               | 3200             | 16300          | 23900     | 34900     |
| Perfluoromethane  | CF <sub>4</sub>                               | 50000            | 4400           | 6500      | 10000     |
| Perfluoroethane   | C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub>                 | 10000            | 6200           | 9200      | 14000     |
| Perfluoropropane  | C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub>                 | 2600             | 4800           | 7000      | 10100     |
| Perfluorobutane   | C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>10</sub>                | 2600             | 4800           | 7000      | 10100     |
| Perfluorocyclobutane                                      | c-C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>8</sub>               | 3200             | 6000           | 8700      | 12700     |
| Perfluoropentane  | C <sub>5</sub> F <sub>12</sub>                | 4100             | 5100           | 7500      | 11000     |
| Perfluorohexane   | C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>14</sub>                | 3200             | 5000           | 7400      | 10700     |

The methodology for carbon footprint calculations are still evolving and it is emerging as an important tool for green house management. In the present study carbon emission data from the campus is estimated under four categories viz.

- Energy
- Transportation
- Waste minimisation
- Carbon Sequestration

**Carbon neutrality** refers to achieving net zero GHG emission by balancing the measured amount of carbon released into atmosphere due to human activities, with an equal amount sequestered in carbon sinks. It is crucial to restrict atmospheric concentrations of GHGs released from various socio-economic, developmental and life style activities using biological or natural processes. It is recognized that addressing climate change is not as simple as switching to renewable energy or offsetting GHG emissions. Rather, providing an opportunity

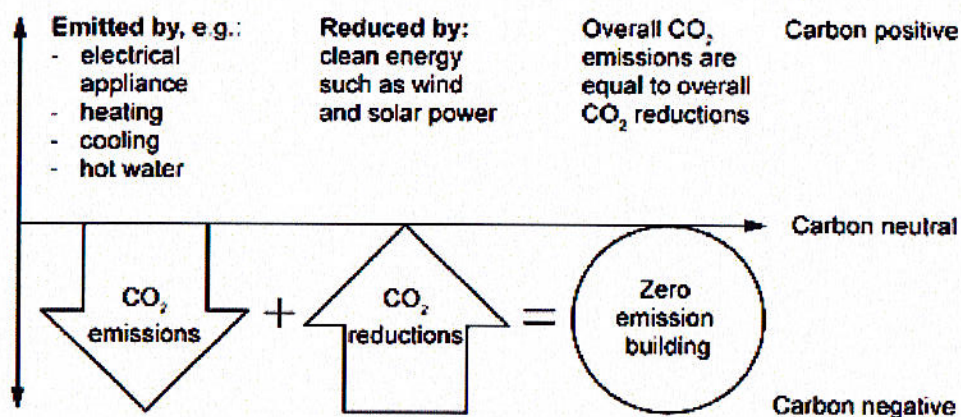
  
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for innovation in new developmental activities for viable and effective approach to address the problem.




## Energy

In the campus carbon emission from energy consumption is categorised under two headings viz. energy from Electrical and Thermal. Energy used for transportation is calculated under transportation sector.



A detailed energy audit is conducted to understand the energy consumption of the campus. Information on total connected loads, their duration of usage and documents like electricity bills are evaluated. Connected loads are calculated by conducting a survey on electrical equipment on each location. Duration of usage was found out by surveying the users. The survey of equipment was conducted in a participatory mode.

The fuel consumption for cooking, like LPG, was studied by analysing the annual fuel bills and usage schedules during the study. Discussions were carried out with the concerned individuals who actually operate the cooking system.

  
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## Transportation

Carbon emission from transportation to be calculated by using the following formula:

$$\text{Carbon Emission} = \text{Number of each type of vehicles} \times \text{Avg. fuel consumed per year} \times \text{Emission factors (based on the fuel used by the vehicle)}$$

## Waste Minimisation

The waste generated from the campus is also responsible for the greenhouse gas emission. So, in order to calculate the total carbon foot print of the campus it is necessary to estimate the greenhouse gas emission from the waste generated in the campus by the activity of the students, teachers and staffs.

The calculation of the waste generated has been conducted by keeping measuring buckets for collecting the waste generated in a day. This waste so generated was calculated by weighing it.



## Carbon Sequestration

Carbon sequestration is the process involved in the long-term storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide. Trees remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through the natural process of photosynthesis and store the carbon in their leaves, branches, stems, bark, and roots.

Carbon sequestered by a tree can be found out by using different methods. Since this study is employed the volumetric approach, the calculation consists of five processes.

- Determining the total weight of the tree
- Determining the dry weight of the tree
- Determining the weight of carbon in the tree
- Determining the weight of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestered in the tree

  
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- Determining the weight of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestered in the tree per year

Detailed calculations and results are given in the technical supplements of this document.



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# 3

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS





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EA 973-Saintgits College of Applied Sciences

## 3.1 CARBON FOOTPRINT ESTIMATION

### 3.1.1 ENERGY

#### a. Electricity

Electricity is purchased from KSEB under HT Connections, the details are given below.

| Base line Data (Electricity Bill) |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Code                              | EA 973                                |
| Facility                          | Saintgits College of Applied Sciences |
| Provider                          | KSEB                                  |
| Contract Demand (kVA)             | 80                                    |
| Connected Load (KW)               | 88                                    |
| Tariff                            | HT II (B) GENERAL                     |
| Consumer Number                   | 1346370050721                         |
| Energy Charge Rs/ kWh Z1          | 6.2                                   |
| Energy Charge Rs/ kWh Z2          | 9.3                                   |
| Energy Charge Rs/ kWh Z3          | 4.65                                  |
| Demand Charge Rs/ kVA             | 440                                   |
| Excess Demand Rs/kVA              | 220                                   |
| Energy Bill Analysis interval     | 2021-22                               |

#### Electricity Bill Analysis

| Electricity Bill Details (2021-22) |                      |     |                   |       |                                       |               |        |      |    |              |            |            |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|------|----|--------------|------------|------------|
| Month                              | Name of the Consumer |     |                   |       | Saintgits College of Applied Sciences |               |        |      |    |              |            |            |
|                                    | Contract Demand(kVA) |     | 80                |       | Consumer number & Section             | 1346370050721 |        |      |    |              |            |            |
|                                    | Tariff               |     | HT II (B) GENERAL |       |                                       | Vakathanam    |        |      |    |              |            |            |
|                                    | kWh                  |     |                   |       |                                       | kVA           |        |      | PF | PF Incentive | PF Penalty | Rs (Total) |
|                                    | Z1                   | Z2  | Z3                | Total | Z1                                    | Z2            | Z3     |      |    |              |            |            |
| Apr                                | 4367                 | 379 | 1080              | 5826  | 34                                    | 5             | 18     | 0.99 | 0  | 0            | 65555      | 11.25      |
| May                                | 2633                 | 368 | 787               | 3788  | 31                                    | 5             | 15     | 0.99 | 0  | 0            | 53056      | 14.01      |
| Jun                                | 1529                 | 325 | 633               | 2487  | 23                                    | 5             | 9      | 0.76 | 0  | 2548         | 46001      | 18.50      |
| Jul                                | 2190                 | 361 | 670               | 3221  | 25                                    | 6             | 11     | 0.69 | 0  | 4711         | 53761      | 16.69      |
| Aug                                | 3100                 | 390 | 779               | 4269  | 29                                    | 7             | 11     | 0.75 |    | 4632         | 60255      | 14.11      |
| Sep                                | 3191                 | 411 | 807               | 4409  | 32                                    | 7             | 12     | 0.78 |    | 3967         | 60572      | 13.74      |
| Oct                                | 3201                 | 395 | 729               | 4325  | 30                                    | 6             | 12     | 0.77 |    | 4170         | 60279      | 13.94      |
| Nov                                | 3465                 | 396 | 787               | 4648  | 34                                    | 6             | 15     | 0.81 |    | 3314         | 61367      | 13.20      |
| Dec                                | 5312                 | 391 | 867               | 6570  | 43                                    | 6             | 22     | 0.85 |    | 3045         | 74332      | 11.31      |
| Jan                                | 5306                 | 560 | 1049              | 6915  | 41                                    | 21            | 22     | 0.87 |    | 2364         | 76218      | 11.02      |
| Feb                                | 4826                 | 421 | 1043              | 6290  | 42                                    | 7             | 22     | 0.85 |    | 2901         | 72013      | 11.45      |
| Mar                                | 4750                 | 365 | 853               | 5968  | 40                                    | 7             | 22     | 0.87 |    | 2024         | 68862      | 11.54      |
| 58716                              |                      |     |                   |       | 43                                    |               | 0.8317 |      |    |              | 752271     | 13.40      |



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## Diesel

| Diesel Consumption Details |                |           |       |        |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------|--------|
|                            | Transportation | Generator | Total | cost   |
|                            | in L           | in L      | in L  | in Rs  |
| 21-22                      | 5091           | 595       | 5687  | 540228 |

| Base Line Energy Data                              |                                    |         |
|--|------------------------------------|---------|
| Saintgits College of Applied Sciences, Pathamuttom |                                    |         |
|  |                                    | 2021-22 |
| 1  | Electricity KSEB (kWh)             | 58716   |
| 2  | Electricity Solar - Off grid (kWh) | 0.00    |
| 3  | Electricity (KSEB + Off grid) kWh  | 58716   |
| 4  | Electricity Grid Tied (kWh)        | 6388    |
| 5  | Diesel (L)                         | 5687    |
| 6  | LPG (kg)                           | 0.00    |
| 7  | Biogas (m3)                        | 0.00    |

## Renewable Energy

### Solar Power Plant

| Capacity (kWp) | Annual Generation (kWh) |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 5              | 6388                    |

A solar power plant is installed (5kWp) .

## Specific Energy Consumption

| Saintgits College of Applied Sciences, Pathamuttom |  |           |
|--|--|-----------|
| Energy Performance Index (EPI)                     |  |           |
| Sl No  | Particulars                                    | 2021-22   |
| 1  | Total building area (m <sup>2</sup> )          | 7400      |
| 2  | Annual Energy Consumption (kCal)               | 110205139 |
| 3  | Annual Energy Consumption (kWh)                | 128146    |
| 4  | Total Energy in Toe                            | 11.02     |
| 5  | Specific Energy Consumption kWh/m <sup>2</sup> | 17.32     |

The specific energy consumption in 2021-22 may be taken as benchmark.



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### 3.3. Waste Generation total

The major concern of waste management will be focused on the solid waste produced by the campus. Solid wastes produced in the campus are mainly of three types, food waste, paper waste, and plastic waste. Food wastes produced in the campus are mainly by two means. The vegetable wastes produced in the kitchen during the food preparation. The food waste produced by the students and staffs of the campus after the consumption of meals.

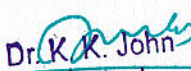


#### Degradable Waste

| Degradable Waste Generation                        |         |
|--|---------|
| Saintgits College of Applied Sciences, Pathamuttom |         |
| Particulars  | 2021-22 |
| Total Occupancy                                    | 1054    |
| Waste generated in kg /day                         | 21.08   |
| Waste generated in kg /Yr                          | 4637.6  |

#### Non-Degradable waste

| Solid non degradable Waste Generation              |         |
|--|---------|
| Saintgits College of Applied Sciences, Pathamuttom |         |
| Particulars  | 2021-22 |
| Total Occupancy                                    | 1054    |
| Waste paper generated in kg /day                   | 0.2108  |
| Waste plastic generated in kg /day                 | 0.3162  |
| Waste paper generated in kg /Yr                    | 46.38   |
| Waste plastic generated in kg /Yr                  | 69.56   |

  
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### 3.4. Transportation

There are 6 numbers of buses and 3 cars for the public transportation available at the college.


#### Carbon Emission Profile (2021-22)

Carbon emissions in the campus due to the day-to-day activities are calculated and is discussed below. The emission factors considered for estimation and its units are given.

| Emission Factors |          |                        |
|------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Item             | Factor   | Unit                   |
| Electricity      | 0.000782 | tCO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh |
| LPG              | 0.0015   | tCO <sub>2</sub> e/kg  |
| Diesel           | 0.0032   | tCO <sub>2</sub> e/kg  |
| Petrol           | 0.0031   | tCO <sub>2</sub> e/kg  |
| Food Waste       | 0.00063  | tCO <sub>2</sub> e/kg  |
| Paper Waste      | 0.00056  | tCO <sub>2</sub> e/kg  |
| Plastic Waste    | 0.00034  | tCO <sub>2</sub> e/kg  |

#### Carbon Foot Print 2021-22

| Carbon Foot Print                                  |                            |         |                    |
|--|----------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Sl. No.  | Particulars                | 2021-22 | tCO <sub>2</sub> e |
| 1  | Electricity (kWh)          | 58716   | 48.15              |
| 2  | Diesel (L)                 | 5687    | 18.20              |
| 3  | LPG (kg)                   | 0.00    | 0.00               |
| 4  | Biogas (m3)                | 0.00    | 0.00               |
| 5  | Degradable Waste in kg/yr. | 4637.6  | 2.92               |
| 6  | Paper Waste in kg/yr       | 46.38   | 0.03               |
| <b>Total Carbon Foot Print tCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr</b> |                            |         | <b>69.29</b>       |

  
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### 3.5. CARBON SEQUESTRATION

All the activities including energy consumption and waste management have their equivalent carbon emission and they positively contribute to the carbon footprint of the campus. Carbon sequestration is the reverse process, at which the emitted carbon dioxide will get sequestered according to the type of carbon sequestration employed. Even though there are many natural sequestration processes are involved in a campus, the major type of sequestration among them is the carbon sequestration by trees.

| Particulars  | 2021-22 |
|--|---------|
| Total number of trees  | 1893    |
| Carbon sequestered by trees in the campus (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) | 6.27    |

Trees sequester carbon dioxide through the biochemical process of photosynthesis and it is stored as carbon in their trunk, branches, leaves and roots. The amount of carbon sequestered by a tree can be calculated by different methods. In this study, the volumetric approach was taken into account, thus the details including CBH (Circumference at Breast Height), height, average age, and total number of the trees, are required. Details of the trees in the campus compound are given in the Table. Detailed table is included in the technical supplement.

Carbon sequestered by a tree can be found out by using different methods. Since this study is employed the volumetric approach, the calculation consists of five processes.

- Determining the total weight of the tree
- Determining the dry weight of the tree
- Determining the weight of carbon in the tree
- Determining the weight of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestered in the tree
- Determining the weight of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestered in the tree per year

Carbon sequestered by each species of trees in the campus compound is given in the Table.3.19 Detailed calculation results are listed out in the tables provided in the technical supplements of 'Carbon sequestration'.

  
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### List of Trees in Campus

| Name of the plant              | Family           | number |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|
| 1. Strychnos nux-vomica        | Loganiaceae      | 1      |
| 2. Emblica officinalis         | Euphorbiaceae    | 1      |
| 3. Ficus racemosa              | Moraceae         | 2      |
| 4. Syzygium cumini             | Myrtaceae        | 1      |
| 5. Acacia catechu              | Mimosae          | 1      |
| 6. Diospyros ebenum            | Ebenaceae        | 1      |
| 7. Bambusa bambos              | Poaceae          | 1      |
| 8. Ficus religiosa             | Moraceae         | 1      |
| 9. Mesua ferrea                | Callophyllaceae  | 1      |
| 10. Ficus benghalensis         | Moraceae         | 1      |
| 11. Butea monosperma           | Leguminosae      | 1      |
| 12. Ficus tinctoria            | Moraceae         | 1      |
| 13. Spondias pinnata           | Anacardiaceae    | 1      |
| 14. Aegle marmelos             | Rutaceae         | 1      |
| 15. Terminalia arjuna          | Combretaceae     | 1      |
| 16. Flacourtia jangomas        | Salicaceae       | 1      |
| 17. Mimosa elengi              | Sapotaceae       | 1      |
| 18. Aporosa lindleyana         | Euphorbiaceae    | 1      |
| 19. Vateria indica             | Dipterocarpaceae | 1      |
| 20. Salix tetrasperma          | Salicaceae       | 1      |
| 21. Atrocarpus heterophyllus   | Euphorbiaceae    | 1      |
| 22. Calotropis gigantea        | Apocynaceae      | 2      |
| 23. Prosopis juliflora         | Leguminosae      | 1      |
| 24. Anthocephalus cadamba      | Rubiaceae        | 1      |
| 25. Mangifera indica           | Ancardiaceae     | 2      |
| 26. Borassus flabellifer       | Palmae           | 1      |
| 27. Madhuca longifolia         | Sapotaceae       | 1      |
| 28. Aloe vera                  | Liliaceae        | 8      |
| 29. Spathodea campanulata      | Bignonaceae      | 1      |
| 30. Ocimum sanctum             | Lamiaceae        | 10     |
| 31. Andrographis paniculata    | Acanthaceae      | 5      |
| 32. Catharanthus roseus        | Apocynaceae      | 6      |
| 33. Guazuma tomentosa          | Sterculiaceae    | 1      |
| 34. Dracaena godseffiana       | Liliaceae        | 2      |
| 35. Tabernaemontana divaricata | Apocyanaceae     | 1      |
| 36. Torenia fournieri          | Scrophulariaceae | 3      |
| 37. Zamia furfuracea           | Zamiaceae        | 1      |
| 38. Piper longum               | Piperaceae       | 4      |
| 39. Spathoglottis plicata      | Orchidaceae      | 30     |
| 40. Spathiphyllum wallisii     | Araceae          | 1      |

  
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|   |                   |     |
|---|-------------------|-----|
| 41. <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>             | Nyctaginaceae     | 6   |
| 42. <i>Saraca indica</i>                | Leguminosae       | 1   |
| 43. <i>Russelia equisetifolia</i>       | Sacrophulariaceae | 1   |
| 44. <i>Rosa indica</i>                  | Rosaceae          | 10  |
| 45. <i>Pseuderanthemum carruthersii</i> | Acanthaceae       | 1   |
| 46. <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>        | Portulacaceae     | 19  |
| 47. <i>Polyscias guilfoyii</i>          | Araliaceae        | 1   |
| 48. <i>Plumeria obtusa</i>              | Apocynaceae       | 1   |
| 49. <i>Nymphaea caerulea</i>            | Nymphaeaceae      | 3   |
| 50. <i>Nerium oleander</i>              | Apocynaceae       | 2   |
| 51. <i>Nephilium lappaceum</i>          | Sapindaceae       | 1   |
| 52. <i>Muehlenbeckia platyclados</i>    | Polygonaceae      | 1   |
| 53. <i>Episcia cupreata</i>             | Gesneriaceae      | 19  |
| 54. <i>Dracaena fragrans</i>            | Liliaceae         | 12  |
| 55. <i>Dieffenbehia maculata</i>        | Araceae           | 2   |
| 56. <i>Cyrtostachys renda</i>           | Arecaceae         | 10  |
| 57. <i>Cycas revoluta</i>               | Cycadaceae        | 4   |
| 58. <i>Costus malortieanus</i>          | Zingiberaceae     | 36  |
| 59. <i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>   | Arecaceae         | 2   |
| 60. <i>Chlorophytum laxum</i>           | Lilaceae          | 17  |
| 61. <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>    | Nyctaginaceae     | 5   |
| 62. <i>Begonia erythrophylla</i>        | Begoniaceae       | 2   |
| 63. <i>Begonia corallina</i>            | Begoniaceae       | 2   |
| 64. <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>             | Poaceae           | 61  |
| 65. <i>Bambusa heterostachya</i>        | Poaceae           | 22  |
| 66. <i>Michelia champaca</i>            | Nyctaginaceae     | 1   |
| 67. <i>Malaviscus arboreus</i>          | Magnoliaceae      | 3   |
| 68. <i>Licuala peltata</i>              | Arecaceae         | 4   |
| 69. <i>Adenium obesum</i>               | Apocynaceae       | 24  |
| 70. <i>Aglaonema commutatum</i>         | Araceae           | 8   |
| 71. <i>Lantana camara</i>               | Verbenaceae       | 30  |
| 72. <i>Hemigraphis alternata</i>        | Acanthaceae       | 179 |
| 73. <i>Hamelia patens</i>               | Rubiaceae         | 1   |
| 74. <i>Excoecaria bicolor</i>           | Euphorbiaceae     | 3   |
| 75. <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>          | Euphorbiaceae     | 1   |
| 76. <i>Euphorbia milii</i>              | Euphorbiaceae     | 30  |
| 77. <i>Anthurium andreaeanum</i>        | Araceae           | 56  |
| 78. <i>Ananas nanus</i>                 | Bromeliaceae      | 4   |
| 79. <i>Allamanda cathartica</i>         | Apocynaceae       | 9   |
| 80. <i>Aglaonema crispum</i>            | Araceae           | 7   |

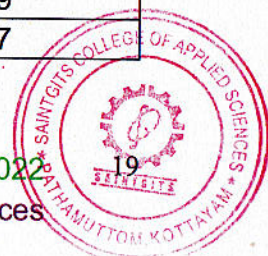
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|                              |                 |     |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| 81. Aglaonema costatum       | Araceae         | 4   |
| 82. Michelia jalapa          | Magnoliaceae    | 1   |
| 83. Begonia heracleifolia    | Begoniaceae     | 4   |
| 84. Clerodendrum thomsoniae  | Lamiaceae       | 13  |
| 85. Simmarouba glauca        | Simaroubaceae   | 1   |
| 86. Hibiscus rosa-sinensis   | Malvaceae       | 4   |
| 87. Euphorbia hirta          | Euphorbiaceae   | 11  |
| 88. Vitex negundo            | Lamiaceae       | 1   |
| 89. Citrus aurantifolia      | Rutaceae        | 3   |
| 90. Centella asiatica        | Apiaceae        | 206 |
| 91. Murraya exotica          | Rutaceae        | 2   |
| 92. Persea americana         | Lauraceae       | 1   |
| 93. Psilotum nudum           | Psilotaceae     | 37  |
| 94. Piper beetle             | Piperaceae      | 1   |
| 95. Pimenta dioica           | Myrtaceae       | 1   |
| 96. Selaginella willdenowii  | Selaginellaceae | 3   |
| 97. Adiantum pedatum         | Pteridaceae     | 4   |
| 98. Gleichenia linearis      | Fabaceae        | 1   |
| 99. Pteris vittata           | Pteridaceae     | 15  |
| 100. Melastoma malabathricum | Melastomaceae   | 1   |
| 101. Vernonia elaeagnifolia  | Asteraceae      | 4   |
| 102. Canna indica            | Scitamineae     | 4   |
| 103. Oxalis corniculata      | Oxalidaceae     | 400 |
| 104. Biophytum sensitivum    | Oxalidaceae     | 200 |
| 105. Pandanus tectorius      | Pandanaceae     | 1   |
| 106. Sterlitzia reginae      | Scitamineae     | 42  |
| 107. Tylophora indica        | Asclepiadaceae  | 1   |
| 108. Phyllanthus niruri      | Phyllanthaceae  | 56  |
| 109. Plumeria rubra          | Apocynaceae     | 1   |
| 110. Justicia adhatoda       | Acanthaceae     | 2   |
| 111. Ficus microcarpa        | Moraceae        | 1   |
| 112. Azadirachta indica      | Meliaceae       | 1   |
| 113. Annona muricata         | Annoniaceae     | 1   |
| 114. Permna seratifolia      | Lamiaceae       | 2   |
| 115. Thunbergia grandiflora  | Acanthaceae     | 1   |
| 116. Flacourtia indica       | Salicaceae      | 1   |
| 117. Pteris creticum         | Apocynaceae     | 1   |
| 118. Pteris verigata         | Apocynaceae     | 1   |
| 119. Carica papaya           | Caricaceae      | 3   |
| 120. Asparagus racemosus     | Liliaceae       | 4   |
| 121. Ixora maui              | Rubiaceae       | 8   |
| 122. Muntingia calabura      | Teliaceae       | 1   |
| 123. Dendrobium spp          | Orchidaceae     | 84  |

|                              |                  |   |
|------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 124. Callistemon viminalis   | Myrtaceae        | 1 |
| 125. Celastrus paniculatus   | Celestraceae     | 2 |
| 126. Adenocalymma obovatum   | Bignoniaceae     | 3 |
| 127. Polyscias guilfoylei    | Araliaceae       | 5 |
| 128. Sansevieria trifasciata | Liliaceae        | 1 |
| 129. Cordyline terminalis    | Liliaceae        | 4 |
| 130. Codiaeum variegatum     | Euphorbiaceae    | 8 |
| 131. Tecomaria carpensia     | Bignoniaceae     | 4 |
| 134. Justicia jendarussa     | Acanthaceae      | 5 |
| 135. Asparagus aethiopicus   | Liliaceae        | 3 |
| 136. Schefflera actinophylla | Araliaceae       | 4 |
| 137. Loropetalum chinense    | Scrophulariaceae | 7 |
| 138. Pachystachis coccinea   | Acanthaceae      | 3 |
| 139. Schefflera arboricola   | Araliaceae       | 3 |
| 140. Maranta variegata       | Marantaceae      | 2 |

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### CARBON FOOTPRINT OF THE CAMPUS (2021-22)

Various carbon emitting activities such as consumption of energy, transportation and waste generation leads to the total emission of **69.29 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** per year by the campus. The total carbon sequestration by trees in the campus compound is **6.68tCO<sub>2</sub>e**. Thus, the current carbon footprint of the campus will be the difference of total carbon emission and total carbon sequestration/mitigation. The following table shows the carbon footprint level

#### Specific CO<sub>2</sub> Footprint

| Amount of Carbon to be mitigated for Low Carbon Campus |  |         |
|--|--|---------|
| Sl No  | Particulars  | 2021-22 |
| 1  | Total carbon emission tCO <sub>2</sub> e                               | 69.29   |
| 2  | Total carbon sequestration tCO <sub>2</sub> e                          | 6.68    |
| 3  | Amount of carbon mitigated through renewable energy tCO <sub>2</sub> e | 5.24    |
| 4  | To be mitigated tCO <sub>2</sub> e                                     | 57.38   |
| 5  | Total No of Students   | 1000    |
| 6  | Specific Carbon Footprint kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/Student/Yr              | 57.38   |

The total specific carbon emission is estimated as **57.38** kg of CO<sub>2</sub>e per student for the year 2021-22.


  
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# 4

# Carbon Mitigation Plans



  
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The total emission of the carbon dioxide per student is **69.29** kg per year (2021-2022). Emission reduction plans were prepared to bring the existing per capita carbon footprint to zero or below so as to bring the campus a carbon neutral or carbon negative campus.

This can be achieved in many ways but, every alternate plan must be in such a way that, it must fulfill the actual purpose of each activity that is considered.

Here, three major methods are taken in to account as the plans for reducing the carbon emission of the campus.

- Resource optimisation
- Energy efficiency
- Renewable energy

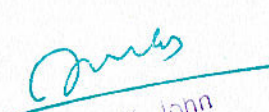
## RESOURCE OPTIMISATION

The effective use of resources can limit its unnecessary wastage. Optimal usage of the resources (such as fuels) can save the fuel and can also reduce the carbon emission due to its consumption. This technique can be effectively implemented in the 'transportation' and 'waste' sectors of the campus.

## WASTE MINIMISATION

Optimal utilisation of paper and plastic stationaries can reduce the frequency of purchase of items. This can reduce the unnecessary wastage of money as well as the excess production of waste. In the case of food, proper food habits and housekeeping practices can optimise its usage.

Currently, the campus is taking an appreciable effort to reduce the unnecessary production of wastes. But the campus still has opportunities to reduce the generation of waste and can improve much more. Resource optimisation can be effectively implemented in all type of waste generated in the campus and the campus can expect about 50% reduction the total waste produced.

  
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## ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy efficiency is the practice of reducing the energy requirements while achieving the required energy output. Energy efficiency can be effectively implemented in all the sectors of the campus.

## FUELS FOR COOKING

The campus uses commercial LPG cylinders for its cooking purpose. The campus can install a biogas plant to treat food waste and the biogas thus generated can be used in kitchen. Installation of a solar water heater to rise the water temperature to a much higher level, then it has to consume only very less amount of thermal energy for preparing the same amount of food is another method. This can make a positive benefit to the campus by saving money, energy and can reduce the carbon emission of the campus due to thermal energy consumed for cooking.

## TRANSPORTATION

Energy efficiency of the transportation sector is mainly depended on the fuel efficiency of the vehicles used. Here mileage of the vehicle (kmpl - Kilometres per Litre) is calculated to assess the fuel efficiency of the vehicle.

Percentage of closeness is the ratio of actual mileage of the vehicle to its expected mileage. If the percentage of closeness of mileages of each vehicle is greater than that of its average, then the efficiency status of the vehicle is considered as 'Above average' and else, it is considered as 'Below average'.



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## Carbon Mitigation Proposals

After analyzing the historical and measured data the following projects are proposed to make the campus carbon neutral. The projects are from energy efficiency and renewable energy. The further additions in the green cover increase will also give positive impact in the carbon mitigation.

| OTTOTRACTIONS- ENERGY AUDIT  |   |                      |      |                        |                                 |   |
|--|---|----------------------|------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Saintgits College of Applied Sciences, Pathamuttom                 |   |                      |      |                        |                                 |   |
| Greenhouse Gas Mitigation through Major Energy Efficiency Projects |   |                      |      |                        |                                 |   |
| Sl No  | Projects  | Energy saved(Yearly) |      | Sustainability (Years) | First year ton of CO2 mitigated | Expected Tons of CO2 mitigated through out life cycle |
|  |   | (kWh)                | MWh  | Years                  |                                 |   |
| 1  | Energy Saving in Lighting by replacing existing 257 No's T12 (55W) Lamps to 18W LED Tube                    | 6819                 | 6.82 | 10                     | 4.98                            | 49.78   |
| 2  | Energy Saving by replacing existing 260 No's in-efficient ceiling fans with Energy Efficient Five star fans | 9784                 | 9.78 | 10                     | 7.14                            | 71.43   |
| Total  |   | 16603                | 17   | 10                     | 12.12                           | 121.20  |

| OTTOTRACTIONS- ENERGY AUDIT                                 |   |                      |       |                        |                                 |   |
|---|---|----------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Saintgits College of Applied Sciences, Pathamuttom          |   |                      |       |                        |                                 |   |
| Greenhouse Gas Mitigation through Renewable Energy Projects |   |                      |       |                        |                                 |   |
| Sl No   | Projects                                | Energy saved(Yearly) |       | Sustainability (Years) | First year ton of CO2 mitigated | Expected Tons of CO2 mitigated through out life cycle |
|   |   | (kWh)                | MWh   | Years                  |                                 |   |
| 1   | Installation of 50kWp Solar Power Plant | 63875                | 63.88 | 25                     | 46.63                           | 1165.72   |
| Total   |   | 63875                | 64    | 25                     | 47                              | 1166  |



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Green Audit Report 2022

EA 973-Saintgits College of Applied Sciences

| OTTOTRACTIONS- ENERGY AUDIT  |       |
|--|-------|
| Energy Saving Proposal Code  |       |
| Energy Saving in Lighting by replacing existing 257 No's T12 (55W) Lamps to 18W LED Tube   |       |
| <b>Existing Scenario</b>   |       |
| 257 numbers of T12(55 W) lamps were identified during the energy audit field survey in the facility. During discussion with officers it is observed that the average utility of these fittings are of 30%. |       |
| <b>Proposed System</b>   |       |
| The existing T12 may be replaced to LED Tube of 18W in phased manner and the savings will be of 67% (inclusive of improved light output and reduced energy consumption)                                    |       |
| <b>Financial Analysis</b>  |       |
| Annual working hours (hr)  | 2400  |
| No of fittings   | 257   |
| Total load (kW)  | 14.14 |
| Annual Energy Consumption (kWh)  | 10177 |
| Expected Annual Energy saving for replacing all fittings (kWh)   | 6819  |
| Cost of Power  | 13.39 |
| Annual saving in Lakhs Rs (1st year)   | 0.91  |
| Investment required for complete replacements [@Rs 300 per fittings](Lakhs Rs)   | 0.77  |
| Simple Pay Back (in Months)  | 10.13 |

  
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| OTTOTRACTIONS- ENERGY AUDIT  |       |
|--|-------|
| Energy Saving Proposal   |       |
| Energy Saving by replacing existing 260 No's in-efficient ceiling fans with Energy Efficient Five star fans  |       |
| <b>Existing Scenario</b>   |       |
| There are 260 numbers of ceiling fans installed in the facility with minimum 8 hrs a day operation. All are conventional type and most of them are very old.   |       |
| <b>Proposed System</b>   |       |
| There is an energy saving opportunity in replace the existing fans with new five star labelled fans. The five star labelled fans give a savings up to 30% with higher service value (air delivery/watt). |       |
| <b>Financial Analysis</b>  |       |
| Annual working hours (hrs)   | 2400  |
| Total numbers of ordinary fans   | 260   |
| Total load (kW)  | 18.20 |
| Annual Energy Consumption (kWh)  | 34944 |
| Expected Annual Energy saving, for total replacement(kWh)  | 9784  |
| Cost of Power (Rs)   | 13.39 |
| Annual saving in Lakhs Rs (1st year)   | 1.31  |
| Investment required for a total replacement (Lakhs Rs)[@3000 Rs per Fan with 50W at full speed]  | 7.80  |
| Simple Pay Back (in Months)  | 71.44 |




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| Energy Saving Proposal   |        |
|--|--------|
| Installation of 50kWp Solar Power Plant  |        |
| <b>Existing Scenario</b>   |        |
| There is a good potential of solar power electricity generation. The availability of sunlight is very high. There are some canopies available in the proposed site, but by having proper trimming of trees this may be avoided. If the SPVs are place in the roof top it will help improving RTTV (Roof Thermal Transmit Value) of the building.   |        |
| <b>Proposed System</b>   |        |
| It is proposed to have a Solar Power Plant of 50kW at the beginning stage. The state and central government is pushing and giving good assistance to the installation. It can be installed as an internal grid connected system which is much cheaper than off grid system. Now days the technology provides trouble free grid interactive and connected system. The installation will provide 25yrs trouble free generation with only 20% efficiency loss at the 25th year. |        |
| <b>Financial Analysis</b>  |        |
| Proposed Solar installed Capacity (kW)   | 50     |
| Total average kWh per day expected (3.5kWh/day average)  | 175.00 |
| Total annual Generating Capacity (kWh)   | 63875  |
| Cost of energy generated annually Lakhs Rs   | 8.50   |
| Investment required (INR lakh)(Approx)   | 27.50  |
| Simple Pay Back (in Months)  | 38.84  |
| Life cycle in Yrs  | 25     |
| Total Saving in Life Cycle (Approx) RS lakh  | 212.38 |

  
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| Executive Summary  |   |             |             |              |                 |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Consolidated Cost Benefit Analysis of Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects   |   |             |             |              |                 |
| Saintgits College of Applied Sciences, Pathamuttom   |   |             |             |              |                 |
| Sl No  | Projects  | Investment  | Cost saving | SPB          | Energy saved    |
|  |   | (Lakhs Rs)  | (Rs)/Yr     | Months       | kWh/Yr          |
| 1  | Energy Saving in Lighting by replacing existing 257 No's T12 (55W) Lamps to 18W LED Tube                    | 0.77        | 0.913       | 10.13        | 6819            |
| 2  | Energy Saving by replacing existing 260 No's in-efficient ceiling fans with Energy Efficient Five star fans | 7.80        | 1.310       | 71.44        | 9784            |
| 3  | Installation of 50kWp Solar Power Plant   | 27.50       | 8.50        | 38.84        | 63875           |
|  | <b>Total</b>  | <b>8.57</b> | <b>2.22</b> | <b>81.58</b> | <b>16603.04</b> |
| (The saving are projected as per the assumed operation time observed based in the discussions with the plant officials. The data of saving percentages are taken from BEE guide books and field measurements.) |   |             |             |              |                 |



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# 5

# CONCLUSION



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The carbon emission from different sectors namely, Energy, Transportation and wastes were calculated using standard procedures. Carbon sequestration by the trees present in the campus was also estimated. From these the total carbon footprint of the campus was arrived at.

| <b>Net Carbon Emission after implementing Energy Efficiency projects and Renewable Energy Projects Proposed</b> |  |       |
|---|--|-------|
| 1   | Total Carbon Foot Print tCO <sub>2</sub> e/yr                          | 69.29 |
| 2   | Carbon Sequestered tCO <sub>2</sub> e/yr                               | 6.68  |
| 3   | Carbon mitigated by Renewable Energy tCO <sub>2</sub> e/yr (Installed) | 5.24  |
| 4   | Carbon mitigated by Renewable Energy tCO <sub>2</sub> e/yr (Proposed)  | 46.63 |
| 5   | Carbon mitigated by Energy Efficiency (Proposed) tCO <sub>2</sub> e/yr | 12.12 |
| 6   | Effective Carbon footprint tCO <sub>2</sub> e/yr                       | -1.37 |
| 7   | Total No of Students   | 1000  |
| 8   | Specific Carbon Footprint kg CO <sub>2</sub> e/Student/Yr              | -1.37 |

From this study it was found that carbon footprint of the campus to be **-18.46 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ Student/ Year** in place of current footprint i.e., **69.69 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/ student/ Year**. This will be achieved after implementing energy efficiency projects and implementation of 50kWp solar power plant. To achieve this an investment of **36.07 lakhs Rs** is required through energy efficiency and renewable energy projects proposed. It will be around **3607 Rs per student** to make the campus the carbon negative.

| <b>Cost to make the campus Carbon Negative</b> |   |       |
|--|---|-------|
| 1  | Cost of implementation in Energy Efficiency Lakhs Rs            | 8.57  |
| 2  | Cost of implementation in Renewable Energy Lakhs Rs             | 27.50 |
| 3  | Total Lakhs Rs  | 36.07 |
| 4  | Total number of students  | 1000  |
| 5  | Cost per student to make the campus carbon negative Rs/ Student | 3607  |

  
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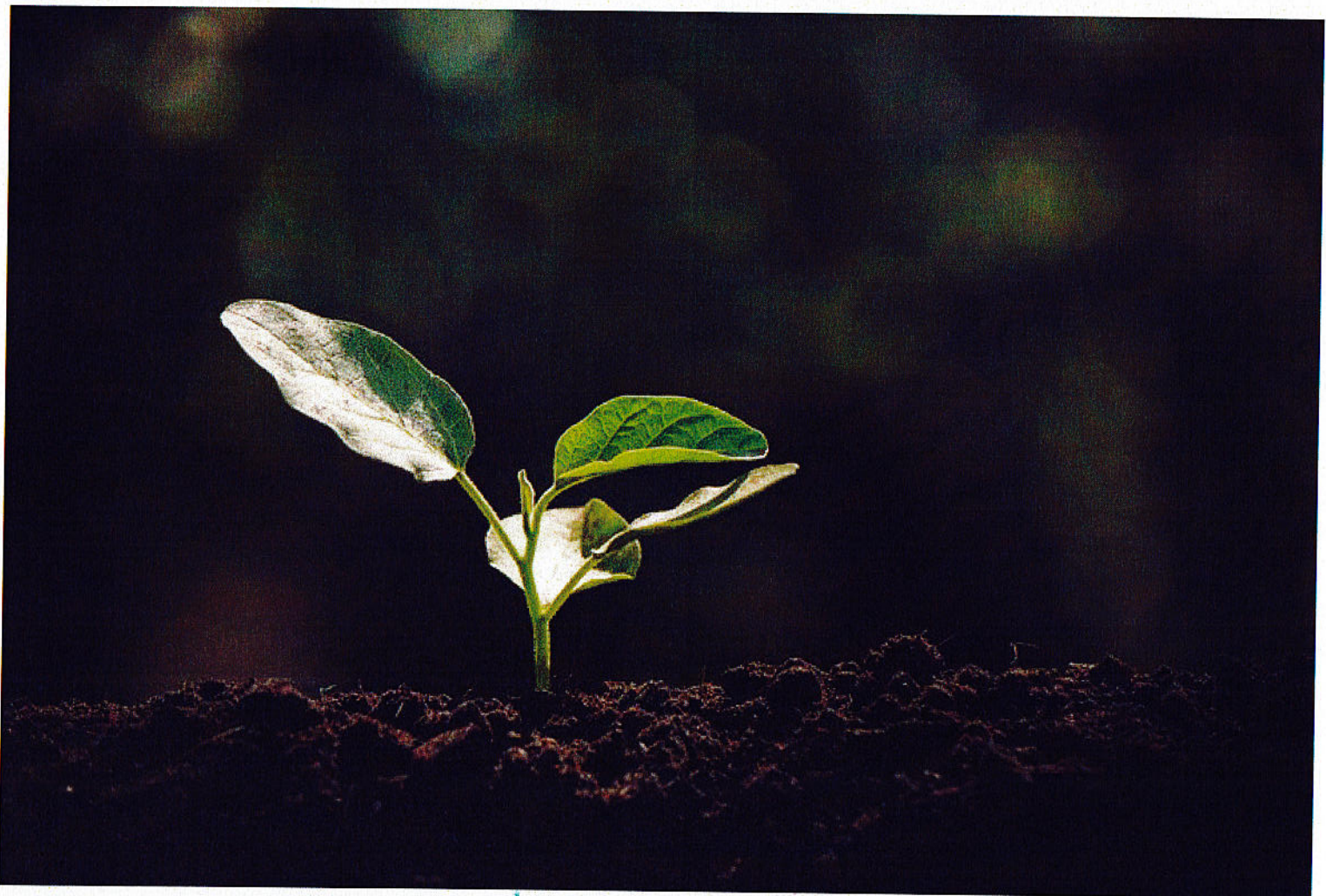



  
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# 6

# TECHNICAL SUPPLEMENT




  
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|--|-----------------|-------|----|----|-----|-----|------|------|-----------|-----|----|----|------|-------|------|
| Sl No  |                 | Light |    |    |     |     |      |      |           | FAN |    |    | AC   |       |      |
|  |                 | T12   | T8 | T5 | CFL | ICL | LEDT | LEDB | LED (40w) | CF  | EF | WF | 2TR  | 1.5TR | 1TR  |
| 1  | Old building    | 198   |    |    |     |     | 77   |      |           | 157 |    |    | 9    |       |      |
| 2  | Deceinial block | 59    |    |    |     |     | 127  |      |           | 103 |    |    |      | 3     | 1    |
|  | Total           | 257   | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 204  | 0    | 0         | 260 | 0  | 0  | 9    | 3     | 1    |
|  | Wattage         | 55    | 40 | 28 | 30  | 100 | 18   | 30   | 40        | 80  | 60 | 55 | 2000 | 500   | 4000 |
|  | Power           | 14.14 | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 3.67 | 0    | 0         | 21  | 0  | 0  | 18   | 1.5   | 4    |



  
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